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Implementation of recommendations on the six mandated areas of the Forum and on the Millennium Development Goals

Indicators of well-being, poverty and sustainability relevant to indigenous peoples

Summary report submitted by Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Forum member, on regional and thematic workshops on indicators relevant to indigenous peoples under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Millennium Development Goals**

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* E/C.19/2008/1.

** The submission of the present report was delayed in order to ensure the inclusion of the most recent information.

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I. Introduction

1. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues identified inadequate data collection and the failure to disaggregate data concerning indigenous peoples as a methodological challenge. An expert workshop on the theme "Data collection and disaggregation for indigenous peoples" was held in January 2004 to address this. The Acting Director of the United Nations Statistics Division opened the workshop and noted that the issue of indigenous peoples and data collection was groundbreaking work; and that the collection of reliable data would allow judgements to be made about the effectiveness of development programmes that had a direct impact on the quality of life of the world's indigenous peoples. Indigenous issues were the important emerging theme in social statistics (see E/C.19/2004/2).

2. Data collection and disaggregation could help to detect discrimination, inequality and exclusion of indigenous peoples, both individually and as a group, leading to more accurate assessments about the effectiveness of development programmes on the quality of life of indigenous peoples.

3. Indicators, which are aggregated summary statistics that reflect and measure aspects of the social condition or quality of life of the general population in a country or a subnational group, are needed for benchmarking to gauge or measure changes, for monitoring and evaluation of developments and achievements, and for global comparative purposes.

4. At its third session, the Forum recommended to the United Nations Development Group that the indicators of the Millennium Development Goals be assessed and that additional indicators be identified to give fuller assessment of environmental sustainability. The Forum also recommended that the Convention on Biodiversity organize a workshop on indicators to measure progress in the objectives of the multi-year programme of work and other programmes of work, with the full participation of indigenous peoples (see E/2004/43, paras. 69 and 77).

5. At its fourth session, the Forum adopted a number of recommendations encouraging the development of indicators (see E/2005/43, paras. 15 and 26). The need for data disaggregation was reiterated by the Forum at its fifth session, which addressed the theme "Millennium Development Goals and indigenous peoples" (see E/2006/43, paras. 22, 39, 92-94, 99-103, 110 and 165). Several reports show that efforts to reach some targets of the Millennium Development Goals have accelerated the loss of lands and resources urgently needed for indigenous peoples' livelihoods and have displaced indigenous communities from their ancestral lands. A technical report by the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues on the Millennium Development Goals and indigenous peoples observed that the situation of indigenous peoples is often not reflected in statistics or remains hidden in national averages (see E/C.10/2004/11). The International Labour Organization (ILO) conducted an ethnic audit of select poverty reduction strategy papers and concluded that the absence of indicators that reflected indigenous peoples' own perceptions of poverty and wealth was a key challenge in overcoming ethnic poverty and social exclusion.

6. In order to implement the recommendation that the Forum facilitate the further development of indicators sensitive to indigenous peoples, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) provided a grant to the secretariat of the

Forum to support regional workshops on indicators. The objectives of those workshops are:

(a) To identify gaps in existing indicators that assess the situation of indigenous peoples at the global, regional and national levels;

(b) To examine work being done to improve indicators so that they take into account indigenous peoples and their concerns;

(c) To examine linkages between quantitative and qualitative indicators;

(d) To propose core global and regional indicators to monitor the situation of indigenous peoples.

7. The workshops identified issues that are important for indigenous peoples and listed key indicators relevant for the core issues. Appropriate data sources for the indicators were identified.

8. The Millennium Development Goals and the Convention on Biological Diversity, with their proposed indicators and monitoring frameworks, are the two global processes of immediate relevance for proposing indicators addressing the well-being and sustainability of indigenous peoples.

9. While the IFAD funding for the project included only the holding of three regional workshops (in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia), the present combined report will include the summaries of other related activities held to comply with the general recommendations on the need for data collection and disaggregation for indigenous peoples and the need to start the process of developing indicators of well-being, poverty and sustainability that are sensitive to indigenous peoples.

10. A technical workshop on indigenous peoples and indicators of well-being was held in Ottawa on 22 and 23 March 2006 to reflect the views of indigenous peoples living in developed countries. In the conclusions and recommendations (see E/C.19/2006/CRP.3), the experts identified a preliminary list of core themes, sub-themes and indicators of the well-being of indigenous peoples, which are listed in table 1.

Table 1
Preliminary list of core themes and sub-themes related to the well-being of indigenous peoples

Core theme	*Sub-themes*
Identity, land and ways of living	Maintenance and development of traditional knowledge, traditional cultural expressions and practices
	Use and intergenerational transmission of indigenous languages
	Support of, and access to, bilingual, mother tongue and culturally appropriate education
	Ownership, access, use of and permanent sovereignty over lands, territories, natural resources and waters

Core theme	*Sub-themes*
	Health of communities
	Health of ecosystems
Demographics	Patterns of migration
Indigenous rights to, and perspectives on, development	Indigenous governance and management systems
	Free, prior, informed consent, full participation and self-determination in all matters affecting indigenous peoples' well-being
	Degree of implementation/compliance with international standards and agreements relating to indigenous peoples' rights: nation-to-nation treaties between States and indigenous peoples, ILO Convention No. 169, United Nations draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, and relevant United Nations human rights and other instruments; recommendations by relevant international monitoring bodies
	Government funding for indigenous peoples' programmes and services

Linkages with Convention on Biological Diversity indicators

11. At the fourth meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8 (j), the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity formed a Working Group on Indicators to respond to the immediate need to identify and test indicators relevant for the implementation of the strategic plan and framework for monitoring implementation of the Convention and the achievement of the 2010 biodiversity target to significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss.

12. In its decision VIII/5 G, the Conference of Parties to the Convention recognized the need for a process to guide further work in the Working Group on Article 8 (j) to develop a limited number of meaningful and practical indicators for assessing the status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, with a view to assessing progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target.

13. At its fifth session, the Forum welcomed the Forum on Biodiversity initiative to organize an international expert seminar. To promote holistic approaches and avoid duplication of effort, it was agreed, whenever possible, to integrate and coordinate regional workshops on indicators organized by the Forum secretariat, with the regional workshops of the Forum on Biodiversity Working Group on Indicators.

14. In accordance with these decisions, the Forum on Biodiversity Working Group on Indicators convened a number of preparatory regional and thematic workshops and an international expert seminar on indicators relevant to indigenous peoples, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Millennium Development Goals. Financial support was provided by the Agencia Española de Cooperación

Internacional of Spain, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Norway and the Swedish International Biodiversity Programme. The regional workshops in Asia and Africa were jointly organized by the Working Group on Indicators, together with Tebtebba Foundation and the Arid Lands Institute. The Latin American workshops were organized by the Centre for Indigenous Peoples Autonomy and Development and the International Indian Treaty Council, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

15. In addition, information-sharing was arranged with the Arctic Social Indicators Project, which held an indicators workshop from 15 to 17 September 2006 in Akureyri, Iceland, as a follow-up to the *Arctic Human Development Report*. Coordination with the Indigenous Peoples Secretariat of the Arctic Council is ongoing.

II. Regional and thematic workshops

16. The priority issues and core thematic areas identified by the regional and thematic workshops for the development of indicators relevant to indigenous peoples are summarized below.

Table 2
Regional and thematic workshops for the development of indicators to monitor the situation of indigenous peoples

Date/place	*Activity/organizing partners*
4-6 September 2006 Bilwi, Nicaragua	Meso-America regional workshop Forum secretariat and Centre for Indigenous Peoples Autonomy and Development
7-10 September 2006 Bilwi, Nicaragua	Second Global Consultation on Cultural Indicators on Food Security (FAO International Indian Treaty Council and Centre for Indigenous Peoples Autonomy and Development)
19-21 September 2006 Oxfordshire, UK	Workshop on customary sustainable use (article 10 (c) of the Convention on Biological Diversity) (Forest Peoples Programme and Forum on Biodiversity Working Group on Indicators)
8-10 November 2006 Mindoro, Philippines	Asia regional workshop on indicators (Forum on Biodiversity Working Group on Indicators and Tebtebba Foundation)
26-28 November 2006 Nairobi, Kenya	Africa regional workshop on indicators (Arid Lands Institute and Forum on Biodiversity Working Group on Indicators)
8-10 December 2006 Quito, Ecuador	Latin America and Caribbean workshop (IUCN Sur and Forum on Biodiversity Working Group on Indicators)

Date/place	*Activity/organizing partners*
5-9 March 2007 Banaue, Philippines	International expert seminar on indicators relevant for indigenous peoples, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Millennium Development Goals (Forum on Biodiversity Working Group on Indicators and Tebtebba Foundation, in collaboration with the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity)
12-15 March 2007 Brisbane, Australia	Pacific region workshop (Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action and Forum on Biodiversity Working Group on Indicators)

17. The Asian workshop identified the following key issues (see E/C.19/2007/CRP.10):

- Natural resource management and control
- Identity-related issues
- Millennium Development Goals
- Biodiversity
- Right to use traditional knowledge
- Right to express ideas and speak indigenous languages
- Right to land ownership
- Right to access natural resources
- Right to participate in decision-making processes
- Right to have access to infrastructure and basic services
- Indigenous knowledge systems and practices
- Land tenure and natural resources
- Universal basic human rights

18. The Latin American expert meeting identified the following preliminary list of central themes, sub-themes and structural, process and results indicators (see E/C.19/2007/CRP.2):

- Land, territories and natural resources
- Natural and cultural collective heritage
- Forms of social organization
- Identity (collective and gender)
- Self-determination
- Models of autonomy and self-government
- Intercultural relations

- **Degree or level of well-being**

19. The African workshop agreed on the following set of key issues, developing goals for addressing them and indicators to measure progress towards those goals (see E/C.19/2007/CRP.3):

• **Sociocultural**	– **Inadequate health infrastructure, personnel, medicines, and health care for humans/livestock**
	– **Increasing rates of HIV/AIDS**
	– **High mortality rates and declining life expectancy**
	– **Lack of animal health**
	– **Lack of social amenities**
• **Education**	– **Curricula not relevant to social, economic and cultural needs**
	– **Lack of awareness of value of education**
	– **Lack of policy support and recognition**
	– **Lack of morale among staff**
	– **Lack of functional adult literacy**
• **Cultural**	– **Lack of recognition of distinct identity/livelihood systems**
	– **Exploitation of cultures and of indigenous peoples**
	– **Gender disparity, violence against women**
	– **Loss of cultural identity, language, religion, governance systems and economic practices**
• **Political-legal**	– **Exclusion, discrimination, marginalization and misuse of indigenous peoples' political processes**
	– **Collective punishment**
	– **Negative perceptions/stereotypes of indigenous peoples' livelihoods**
	– **Lack of factual information/capacity**
	– **Conflict/insecurity**
	– **Lack of access to justice**
• **Economic**	– **Lack of security of tenure to land and natural resources**
	– **Lack of infrastructure**

- Lack of marketing facilities/mechanisms
- Lack of benefit-sharing
- Unemployment
- Lack of proper control of access to indigenous peoples' lands, forests and natural resources
- Lack of credit facilities/low income

• Environment
- Loss of biodiversity
- Harmful conservation policies
- Poorly designed dams for hydroelectricity generation
- Dumping of nuclear waste
- Introduction of harmful and alien plant species in areas inhabited by indigenous peoples
- Lack of consultation and participation in policy design and implementation
- Militarization programmes in areas occupied by indigenous peoples with attendant problems such as rape, landmines, etc.

20. In the Arctic region, indicators work has been linked to the Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic, the *Arctic Human Development Report* and the Arctic Social Indicators project; the latter project has identified the following six domains:

- Fate control and/or the ability to guide one's own destiny
- Cultural integrity or belonging to a viable local culture
- Contact with nature or interacting closely with the natural world
- Education
- Demography/health
- Material well-being

21. The thematic workshop on customary sustainable use (article 10 (c) of the Convention on Biological Diversity) used a set of case studies on indigenous communities in Bangladesh, Guyana, Suriname, Thailand and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). The main issues identified are:

- Recognition of customary use: laws, implementing laws?
- Application of the laws? Titling or custom recognition?
- Protection: are customary use areas being protected from threats to sustainable use (logging, mining, settlement, protected areas)?
- Capacity of government institutions to implement obligations: retraining evidence?

- Respect for peoples. Citizenship? Revised schooling to respect languages and cultures?
- Do people participate in natural resource management planning?
- Can people say no to impositions they disapprove of?
- Are customary or representative institutions recognized: legal personality?
- Is extent and range of customary use recognized: mapping?
- Who determines whether customary use is "sustainable use", and how? What is being sustained?
- Management plans: an imposition or a double-edged sword?
- Indicators of respect for traditional beliefs?
- Risk of "enforced primitivism"?

22. The Second Global Consultation on the Right to Food identified the following indicators:

- Access to, security for and integrity of lands, territories and natural resources
- Abundance, scarcity and/or threats to traditional seeds, plant foods and medicines, and food animals, as well as associated cultural practices
- Consumption and preparation of traditional plant and animal foods and medicines, including in ceremonial/cultural use
- Continued practice and use of ceremonies, dances, prayers, songs and stories and traditions on use of traditional foods
- Preservation and continued use of language and traditional names for foods and processes
- Integrity of and access to sacred sites for ceremonial purposes related to traditional foods
- Migration and movement away from traditional lands and continued use of traditional foods
- Effective consultations for planning, implementation and evaluation applying the principles of free, prior informed consent
- Existence and viability of mechanisms and institutions created by and accessible to indigenous peoples for transmission of food-related traditional knowledge and practices to future generations
- Capacity within indigenous communities and peoples for adaptability, resilience, resistance and/or restoration of traditional food use and production
- Ability of indigenous peoples to utilize and implement recognized rights, legal norms and standards, as well as self-government structures to promote and defend their food sovereignty.

III. Summary of global thematic issues relevant to indigenous peoples: core and sub-core themes and issues and proposed indicators

23. The Forum on Biodiversity Working Group on Indicators set up a Technical Working Group which synthesized and identified the following 12 global core themes and issues relevant to indigenous peoples:

I. Security of rights to territories, lands and natural resources.

II. Integrity of indigenous cultural heritage.

III. Respect for identity and non-discrimination.

IV. Fate control.

V. Full, informed and effective participation.

VI. Culturally appropriate education.

VII. Health.

VIII. Access to infrastructure and basic services.

IX. Extent of external threats.

X. Material well-being.

XI. Gender.

XII. Demographic patterns of indigenous peoples.

24. Under each of the 12 global core themes and issues, the Technical Working Group elaborated the sub-core themes and issues and proposed indicators set out in table 3.

Table 3
Core and sub-core themes and issues and proposed indicators relevant to indigenous peoples

Core and sub-core themes and issues	*Proposed indicators*
I. Security of rights to territories, lands and natural resources	
1. Recognition of indigenous peoples' rights to control their territories, lands and natural resources (structural indicators)	
2. Degree of security of indigenous peoples' rights to lands, territories and natural resources (structural indicators)	• Legal protection of rights to own, manage and use territories, lands and natural resources • Degree of progress towards legal protection where it does not yet exist
3. Actual control of territories, lands and natural resources (outcome indicators)	• Control/ownership of lands and territories by indigenous peoples

Core and sub-core themes and issues	*Proposed indicators*
	• Application of free, prior, informed consent
	• Protection from alienation of land and displacement of people
	• Respect for indigenous peoples' rights to manage and use natural resources
	• Fairness of distribution of benefits generated from indigenous peoples' territories, lands and natural resources
	• Condition of territories, lands and natural resources controlled by indigenous peoples
4. Government efforts to uphold indigenous peoples' rights to control their territories, lands and natural resources (process indicators)	
5. Effective implementation of specific mechanisms for implementing indigenous peoples' rights to territories, lands and resources (outcome indicators)	• Progress of demarcation of indigenous peoples' territories
	• Progress of registration of indigenous peoples' lands and territories
	• Effectiveness of grievance mechanisms
II. Integrity of indigenous cultural heritage	
1. Laws and policies promoting recognition, protection and promotion of indigenous cultural heritage	• Existence and application of laws and policies which recognize, protect and promote indigenous cultural heritage (indigenous knowledge and culture, indigenous languages, traditional health practices, traditional production and subsistence, spirituality and religions, customary law, intellectual property rights)
2. Measures and mechanisms for respecting indigenous cultural heritage	• Quantity and quality of measures and mechanisms for the protection and promotion of indigenous cultural heritage, including documentation, transmission and appropriate curricula; schools, cultural centres and non-formal education; bilingual provisions; festivals and celebrations; indigenous knowledge projects

Core and sub-core themes and issues	*Proposed indicators*
3. Promotion of indigenous languages	• **Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages**
4. Maintenance of traditional health practices	***(linked to health indicators)***
5. Measures to protect traditional production and subsistence	• **Inclusion of hunting and gathering practices in modern economic systems — economic pluralism**
	• **Status and/or threats to traditional seeds, plant foods and medicines, and food animals, as well as cultural practices associated with their protection and survival**
	• **Programmes to restore degraded lands and endangered plants and animals**
	• **Research and studies on traditional subsistence over time**
	• **Vitality of traditional food production practices**
	• **Community education programmes on threats to subsistence practices and resources**
	• **Studies on access/abundance of traditional foods and diet-related diseases**
	• **Proportion of intact traditional subsistence lands, resource and habitats vs. contaminated or degraded lands and products**
	• **Laws and policies protecting traditional subsistence**
	• **Quality and quantity of environmental/sustainability/ climate impact assessments addressing impacts of modern development projects on food security**
	• **Status and trends of endangered flora and fauna used for traditional subsistence**

Core and sub-core themes and issues	*Proposed indicators*
6. Respect for indigenous spirituality and religions	
7. Exercise of customary laws and institutions	• Number of indigenous communities with documented and codified customary laws • Codified laws recognized by the local and national government, adopted and utilized for conflict resolution by the indigenous peoples • Existence and influence of customary institutions
8. Transmission of indigenous cultural heritage	• Number of youth, women and elders participating in transfer of knowledge
9. Respect for right to cultural change, innovations and practices	
III.Respect for identity and non-discrimination (*linked to II*)	
1. Legal and political recognition of indigenous peoples	• Constitutional recognition of distinct identity of indigenous peoples • Rights to citizenship • Positive action and anti-discrimination measures – Respect for indigenous peoples' identity in national government institutions – Existence of targeted budgetary, legal and policy measures implemented by state governments to address discrimination
2. Promotion of intercultural policies, programmes and activities	
3. Policies and programmes for renewal and recovery of indigenous identity and culture	(*linkages to integrity of cultural heritage*)
4. Mechanisms/processes for peacebuilding and conflict resolution	
5. Culturally sensitive mass media and public information services	

Core and sub-core themes and issues	*Proposed indicators*

6. Freedom to worship and practise indigenous religions

7. Recognition and use of indigenous languages

IV. Fate control

V. Full, informed and effective participation

1. Free, prior and informed consent
2. Free movement
3. Control over land, seas and natural resources (*linked to I*)
4. Political access and participation
5. Control over social structures
6. Level of own economic control
7. Legal protection
8. Control over place names (*linked to II and III*)
9. Access to information
10. Respect for right to cultural change, innovations and practices

VI. Culturally appropriate education

1. Government policy and legislation on indigenous education
2. Indigenous peoples' cultural/knowledge/education systems
3. Indigenous language retention/use (*overlap with II*)
4. Indigenization of mainstream educational systems
5. Coverage in media and public information services (*overlap with IV*)
6. Indigenous educational authorities
7. Educational provisions and outcomes for indigenous students

- Gender

VII. Health

1. Government health policies, programmes and facilities
2. Indigenous peoples' participation in policymaking on health issues and service delivery
3. Physical health indicators

Core and sub-core themes and issues	*Proposed indicators*
4. Mental health indicators	
5. Status of traditional medicinal/health practices	
• **Respect, legal recognition and maintenance of traditional knowledge on health and traditional healing practices and use of traditional medicinal plants**	
• **Promotion, protection and transmission of traditional health and healing practices**	
6. Livestock/animal health	
7. Ecosystem health	
8. Community health (*see framework of Assembly of First Nations*)	
9. Incidence of violence and crime	
VIII. Access to infrastructure and basic services	
1. Basic services provision (water, shelter, sanitation, education, health, electricity, etc.)	• **Access to basic services for households**
	• **Access to education**
	• **Quality and occupancy rate of shelter**
	• **Proportion of safe drinking water relative to supply, wastewater and sanitation systems, and level of waterborne diseases in indigenous communities**
2. Support for livestock economy	• **Develop a comprehensive livestock policy**
	• **Extension programmes**
	• **Government support systems for pastoralists during natural disasters**
	• **Improved markets for indigenous peoples' products**
	• **Number of abattoirs constructed in indigenous areas**
	• **Number of animals and animal products exported**
	• **Percentage of the national budget allocated to the development of pastoral livestock industry**

Core and sub-core themes and issues	*Proposed indicators*
3. Appropriate funding — availability and accessibility	• Access to credit facilities • Government expenditures relative to indigenous peoples' needs • Programmes and services, and relative to percentage of population • Existence, and extent of, economic burden of remedial actions for disadvantaged indigenous peoples
IX. Extent of external threats	
1. Environmental degradation	
2. Major developments and allocation of land to outsiders	
3. Imposition of inappropriate conservation policies (*see I*)	
4. Militarization and conflict	
5. Nuclear waste and pollution	
X. Material well-being (*Note: indigenous peoples' own definition of development can be included in fate control or addressed here*)	
1. Development	• Income/consumption • Improved economic status of indigenous peoples • Health • Education • Percentage of indigenous economy generated through traditional subsistence activities
Participation in development policy	
Policies, plans and programmes to improve indigenous well-being	• Quality and quantity of policies, programmes, and projects in indigenous territories that guarantee better levels of well-being • Quality of the plans of coverage and resources in each system (bilingual, Hispanic, traditional health, state system) executed in indigenous territories

Core and sub-core themes and issues	*Proposed indicators*
	• Inter-institutional, communal, and territorial mechanisms defined for the (participatory) detection of critical problems and distribution of resources and technical assistance in indigenous territories
	• Service available, quality and level of coverage of programmes and projects in indigenous communities
	• Levels of access of indigenous residents to economic opportunities
2. Poverty	• Lack of basic services (*see VIII*)
	• Malnutrition (*see VII*)
	• Income/consumption level (see development)
	• Income/consumption deflated by price/purchasing power of money in areas inhabited by indigenous peoples
	• Depth of poverty measured in terms of period/length and severity of food deficiency
	• Shelter: size, quality (material, disaster-resistant, weather resistant, maintenance frequency
	• Amenities: safe drinking water (access, distance, sufficiency, quality and whether properly treated)
	• Amenities: sanitation (hygiene, proximity, quality)
	• Amenities: electricity (connection, supply)

XII. Demographic patterns of indigenous peoples

Distribution of indigenous population in localities (e.g., percentage of indigenous people in indigenous territories and in-migration of outsiders — related to well-being as resources may be in hands of outsiders)

Percentage of indigenous peoples living in urban areas

Net migration rate from indigenous lands over time and rate of return

All data and statistics need disaggregation according to age and gender

Core and sub-core themes and issues	*Proposed indicators*
Gender is a cross-cutting theme in all the core themes/issues	
(*Note: Material from I and IX (forced out-migration); need to deal with lack of data disaggregation and lack of participation in data collection*)	

IV. Proposed indicators relevant to indigenous peoples under the Convention on Biological Diversity

25. At its sixth meeting, the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted a strategic plan and a 2010 Biodiversity Target to significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss, one focal area of which is to protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices. Goal 9 of the 2010 Biodiversity Target is to maintain the sociocultural diversity of indigenous and local communities, in particular:

(a) To protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices (target 9.1);

(b) To protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit-sharing (target 9.2).

26. With regard to traditional knowledge, an indicator on the status and trends in linguistic diversity and speakers of indigenous languages was included as an indicator.

27. The international expert seminar on indicators relevant to indigenous peoples and the Convention on Biological Diversity is reported on separately; the report on Millennium Development Goals is integrated into the present report.

28. At the seminar, the members of the Technical Working Group prepared a shortlist of draft indicators relevant to indigenous peoples under the goals and targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity monitoring framework. The indicators addressed:

(a) Goal 4 of the strategic plan (full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in Convention on Biological Diversity processes);

(b) Goal 9 of the 2010 Biodiversity Target, on the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and other goals of the 2010 Biodiversity Target relevant to indigenous peoples;

(c) Goals 1 and 3 relating to protection of the components of diversity;

(d) Goal 4 relating to sustainable use and consumption;

(e) Goals 5, 6 and 7 on addressing threats to biodiversity;

(f) Goal 8 relating to the maintenance of goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being;

(g) Goal 10 relating to the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources;

(h) Goal 11 relating to the provision of resources to implement the Convention.

29. The seminar participants refined the shortlist of indicators into the set of indicators provided in tables 4 and 5, on the basis of the following principles (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/10):

(a) Individual indicators should be:

(i) Policy relevant and meaningful;

(ii) Biodiversity relevant;

(iii) Scientifically sound;

(iv) Broad acceptance;

(v) Affordable monitoring;

(vi) Affordable modelling;

(vii) Sensitive;

(b) The set of indicators should be:

(i) Representative;

(ii) Small number;

(iii) Aggregation and flexibility;

(c) All indicators should be culturally appropriate.

Table 4
Indicators relevant to indigenous peoples under the Convention on Biological Diversity strategic plan

Targets/goals	*Proposed indicators*	*Assessment of feasibility by 2010*
Effective participation of indigenous and local communities in processes of the Convention (strategic plan)		
Goal 4 **There is a better understanding of the importance of biodiversity and of the Convention, and this has led to broader engagement across society in implementation**		
Target 4.3 Indigenous and local communities are effectively involved in implementation and in the processes of the Convention, at the national, regional and international levels	Numbers of indigenous and local community representatives participating in official meetings of the Convention, disaggregated by region and country	D (Convention database) M (simple arithmetic) C (Convention secretariat) Ready for immediate testing

Targets/goals	*Proposed indicators*	*Assessment of feasibility by 2010*
	Number of partnerships with and initiatives of indigenous and local communities in implementation of programmes of the Convention at the national, regional and international levels	D (includes CEPA and NBSAPS) m (partnerships of different nature difficult to aggregate but qualitative data may be available from national reports and from reports from indigenous and local communities) c
	Finances spent to support effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention at all levels	d M (budget for effective participation = volume of funds, meeting reports; number of indigenous and local communities participating) C

Key: D = data available; d = data not available; M = methodology existing; m = methodology not existing; C = coordinating agency existing; c = coordinating agency not existing.

Table 5
Indicators relevant to indigenous peoples under the Convention on Biological Diversity 2010 Biodiversity Target

Targets/goals	*Indicators*	*Assessment of feasibility by 2010*
Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices **Goal 9** **Maintain sociocultural diversity of indigenous and local communities**		
Target 9.1 Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	*Indicator already agreed* Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages	

Targets/goals	*Indicators*	*Assessment of feasibility by 2010*
	Proposed additional indicators	
	Status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations	d M (Disaggregated by age, gender, part-time or full-time, migration/urban adaptation, eco-tourism, guides, rangers, artisans, crafts persons, herbalists and healers, abandoned due to climate change, degradation, pollution, invasive species, harvesting of non-timber forest products, hunting, traditional animal husbandry and agriculture) C The International Labour Organization was requested to make data on traditional occupations available in the future Future development
	Number of Governments legally recognizing customary law, institutions and practices	D? M C (Convention Secretariat with Forum on Biodiversity) Ready for immediate testing
	Demographic trends	d (Requires data disaggregation of census and statistics by ethnicity) m (Recognition of distinct identity of indigenous peoples, mortality/fertility, migration, suicides, social benefits, disaggregated by age and gender) c
Target 9.2 Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit-sharing	*Proposed indicator*	
	Number of parties with national legislation, policies and measures to protect traditional knowledge, recognize land rights and customary sustainable use	d (Compilation of national laws and policies) m (Demarcation, registration, grievance mechanisms, customary resource rights, land claims resolved, percentage of ancestral land with legal title, percentage of total forest area under community forest management, protected areas, and free, prior, informed consent) c

Targets/goals	*Indicators*	*Assessment of feasibility by 2010*
Protect the components of biodiversity		
Goal 1 **Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes**		
Target 1.1 At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved	*Indicators already agreed*	
	Coverage of protected areas	
	Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats	
	Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	
	Proposed additional indicator	
	Coverage of protected areas and sacred sites governed and managed by indigenous and local communities and/or in partnership with relevant protected area authorities (and NGOs)	d M C (WDPA through UNEP-WCMC) Future development
Goal 3 **Promote the conservation of genetic diversity**		
Target 3.1 Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained	*Indicators already agreed*	
	Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance	
	Biodiversity used in food and medicine (indicator under development)	
	Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	
	Proposed additional indicator	
	Number of policies, laws, programmes and budgets to support traditional livelihoods promoting diversity of plants and animals	Linked to status and trends in practice of traditional occupations (target 9.1)

Targets/goals	*Indicators*	*Assessment of feasibility by 2010*
Promote sustainable use		
Goal 4 **Promote sustainable use and consumption**		
Target 4.1 Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity	*Indicators already agreed* Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources (indicator under development) Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species Marine trophic index Nitrogen deposition Water quality in aquatic ecosystems *Proposed additional indicators* Number of indigenous and local communities with land and resource use plans/strategies Number of certificates and certification schemes issued with free, prior, informed consent of indigenous and local communities, for areas of customary sustainable use[a]	d (Land use studies, community resource maps, Ancestral domain sustainable development plans, life plans, land claims, programmes to revitalize diversity of plants and animals)
Target 4.2 Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced	*Indicator already agreed* Ecological footprint and related concepts *Proposed additional indicator* Number of participatory impact assessments implemented by extractive industries and major developments[b] with indigenous and local communities, applying Akwe:Kon Guidelines or similar policies	

Targets/goals	*Indicators*	*Assessment of feasibility by 2010*
Target 4.3 No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade	*Indicator already agreed* Change in status of threatened species *Proposed additional indicator* Number of indigenous and local community members participating in policymaking on, and implementing and monitoring compliance with, national and international laws in the trade of endangered flora and fauna	Future development
Address threats to biodiversity **Goal 5** **Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced**		
Target 5.1 Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased	*Indicators already agreed* Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species Marine trophic index *Proposed additional indicators* As first proposed indicator for target 4.1,[c] proposed indicator for target 4.2[d] and proposed indicator for target 9.2[e]	
Goal 6 **Control threats from invasive alien species**		
Target 6.1 Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled	*Indicator already agreed* Trends in invasive alien species *Proposed additional indicator* Number of native species lost or extinct and new invasive species encroaching on biodiversity, ecosystems and traditional territories (as a result of climate change)	d m c

Targets/goals	*Indicators*	*Assessment of feasibility by 2010*
Goal 7 **Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution**		
Target 7.1 Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change	*Indicator already agreed*	
	Connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems	
	Proposed additional indicator	
	Number of partnerships with, and initiatives of, indigenous and local communities to address impacts of climate change (coping strategies, adaptations)	d m c
Target 7.2 Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity	*Indicators already agreed*	
	Nitrogen deposition	
	Water quality in aquatic ecosystems	
	Proposed additional indicators	
	Levels of persistent organic pollutants and other contaminants in traditional diet (breast milk, marine mammals, others)	d M C
	Number of clean-up programmes in indigenous territories	d M c
	Water quality in traditional indigenous territories versus international standards (World Health Organization)	d M C
Maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being		
Goal 8 **Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods**		
Target 8.1 Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained	*Indicators already agreed*	
	Biodiversity used in food and medicine (indicator under development)	

Targets/goals	*Indicators*	*Assessment of feasibility by 2010*
	Water quality in aquatic ecosystems	
	Marine trophic index	
	Incidence of human-induced ecosystem failure	
	Proposed additional indicator	
	As first proposed indicator for target 4.1[f]	
Target 8.2 Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained	*Indicators already agreed*	
	Health and well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services	
	Biodiversity used in food and medicine	
	Proposed additional indicators	
	Status and trends in land-use patterns in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities[g]	Future development
	Budgets to support indigenous local communities' plans and strategies for land and resource management, food security and health	
Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources		
Goal 10 **Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources**		
Target 10.1 All access to genetic resources is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions	*Proposed indicator*	
	Number of parties with national legislation, policies and measures to promote free, prior, informed consent and benefit-sharing with indigenous and local communities	d (Qualitative: memorandums of agreement, financial benefits, other benefits, grievance mechanisms, management mechanisms)

Targets/goals	*Indicators*	*Assessment of feasibility by 2010*
Ensure provision of adequate resources		
Goal 11 **Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention**		
Target 11.1 New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with article 20	*Indicator already agreed* Official development assistance (ODA) provided in support of the Convention	
	Proposed additional indicator ODA reaching indigenous and local communities for implementation of the Convention at all levels	d m c (see also indicators for strategic plan, annex 1)
Target 11.2 Technology is transferred to developing country parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its article 20, paragraph 4	*Proposed indicator* Number of programmes facilitating training, exchanges and transfer of technologies among indigenous and local communities	d m c

Key: D = data available; d = data not available; M = methodology existing; m = methodology not existing; C = coordinating agency existing; c = coordinating agency not existing.

Notes

[a] Hunting/safari, ecotourism, forest, agriculture, aquaculture, trapping, fishing.

[b] Agriculture, forests, dams, wind turbines.

[c] Number of indigenous and local communities with land and resource use plans/strategies.

[d] Number of participatory impact assessments implemented by extractive industries and major developments with indigenous and local communities, applying Akwe:Kon Guidelines or similar policies.

[e] Number of parties with national legislation, policies and measures to protect traditional knowledge, recognize land rights and customary sustainable use.

[f] Number of indigenous and local communities with land and resource use plans/strategies.

[g] Land conversion, degradation, change in title/legal recognition, restitution, rehabilitation, areas of traditional territories, surface of areas legally recognized, areas currently occupied, community conserved areas and indigenous protected areas.

V. Proposed indicators relevant to indigenous peoples under the Millennium Development Goals

30. Indicators relevant to indigenous peoples under the Millennium Development Goals, compiled on the basis of the issues and indicators proposed in the above-mentioned workshops and expert seminars, are set out in table 6.

Table 6
Indicators relevant to indigenous peoples under the Millennium Development Goals

Goals and targets	*Existing indicators*	*Proposed additional indicators*
Goal 1 **Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**		
Target 1 Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1. Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) a day 2. Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty) 3. Share of poorest quintile in consumption	Disaggregated data for indigenous peoples for indicators 1 and 2 For indicator 3: share of indigenous population in consumption, compared with their proportion in the population? (indigenous peoples consume x per cent of the country's resources, and are y per cent of the country's population) Income deflated by price/purchasing power of money in areas inhabited by indigenous peoples Depth of poverty measured in terms of period/length and severity of food deficiency (see also target 2) Number of parties with national legislation, policies and measures to protect traditional knowledge, recognize land rights and customary sustainable use Proportion of indigenous population with full and effective control of ancestral lands, territories (including seas) and natural resources
Target 2 Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	Disaggregated data for indigenous peoples for indicators 4 and 5 Percentage of lands, territories and subsistence resources used traditionally for food production (farming, fishing, hunting, gathering, herding) currently used by indigenous peoples Vitality of traditional food production practices (how to measure?)

Goals and targets	*Existing indicators*	*Proposed additional indicators*
		Incidence of diet-related disease, related to access to and abundance of traditional foods
Goal 2 **Achieve universal primary education**		
Target 3 **Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling**	**6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education**	**Disaggregated data for indigenous peoples for indicators 6, 7 and 8**
	7 (a) Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	**Proportion of children of indigenous peoples enrolled in schools with indigenous education system**
	7 (b) Primary completion rate	
	8. Literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds	**Availability of indigenous teaching materials**
		Proportion of children of indigenous peoples enrolled in schools with bilingual education (in their indigenous language and the national/official language)
Goal 3 **Promote gender equality and empower women**		
Target 4 **Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015**	**9 (a) Ratio of girls to boys in primary education**	**Disaggregated data for indigenous peoples for indicators 9-10 and 12**
	9 (b) Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	**_Note_: indicator 11 was considered inappropriate**
	9 (c) Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education	**Gender development index**
	10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old	**Gender empowerment measure**
	11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	
	12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	

Goals and targets	*Existing indicators*	*Proposed additional indicators*
Goal 4 **Reduce child mortality**		
Target 5 Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	13. Under-5 mortality rate 14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles	Disaggregated data for indigenous peoples for indicators 13-15
Goal 5 **Improve maternal health**		
Target 6 Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Disaggregated data for indigenous peoples for indicators 16 and 17
Goal 6 **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**		
Target 7 Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate 19 (a) Condom use at last high-risk sex 19 (b) Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of [*to be completed*] 19 (c) Contraceptive prevalence rate 20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years	Disaggregated data for indigenous peoples for indicators 18-20

Goals and targets	*Existing indicators*	*Proposed additional indicators*
Target 8 **Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases**	**21 (a) Malaria prevalence, notified cases per 100,000 population** **21 (b) Malaria death rate per 100,000, ages 0-4** **22 (a) Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention measures** **22 (b) Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria treatment measures** **23 (a) Tuberculosis incidence rates** **23 (b) Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population** **23 (c) Death rate associated with tuberculosis per 100,000 population** **24 (a) Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (internationally recommended TB control strategy)** **24 (b) Proportion of tuberculosis cases successfully treated under DOTS (internationally recommended TB control strategy)**	**Disaggregated data for indigenous peoples for indicators 21-24; need to generate data for diseases or health issues which are significantly affecting indigenous peoples, especially those in highly industrialized countries** **Diabetes prevalence** **Alcoholism prevalence** **Suicide rates**

Goals and targets	*Existing indicators*	*Proposed additional indicators*
Goal 7 **Ensure environmental sustainability**		
Target 9 Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	25. Proportion of land area covered by forest 26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area 27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per $1 GDP (PPP) 28 (b) Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons) 29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	Number of countries with national legislation, policies and measures to protect traditional knowledge, recognize land rights and customary sustainable use Coverage of protected areas and sacred sites governed and managed by indigenous and local communities and/or in partnership with relevant protected area authorities (and NGOs) Number of native species lost or extinct and new invasive species encroaching on biodiversity, ecosystems and traditional territories Status and threats to traditional seeds, plant foods, food animals and cultural practices associated with their protection and survival (link to target 2) Proportion of intact traditional subsistence lands, resources and habitats relative to contaminated or degraded lands and products (link to target 2) Status and trends of endangered flora and fauna used for traditional subsistence (link to target 2)
Target 10 Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	30 (a) Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source (urban) 30 (b) Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source (rural) 31 (a) Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (urban)	Disaggregated data for indigenous peoples for indicators 30-32 Water: access, distance, sufficiency, quality Sanitation: hygiene, proximity, quality Prevalence of water-borne diseases?

Goals and targets	*Existing indicators*	*Proposed additional indicators*
	32 (b) Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (rural)	
Target 11 By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	
Goal 8 **Develop a global partnership for development**		
Target 12 Develop further an open, rule-based predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system; includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally	Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries, Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	Indicators here would be measuring the participation of indigenous peoples in national and international trading and financial systems or the effects of export oriented agricultural activities or extractive industries (i.e., mineral, oil and gas extraction and logging) in terms of alleviating or exacerbating poverty among indigenous peoples
Target 13 Address the special needs of the least developed countries; includes tariff and quota-free access for the least developed countries' exports, enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs) and cancellation of official bilateral debt, and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	33 (a) ODA net, as a percentage of the GNI of OECD/DAC donors	Proportion of ODA allocated to indigenous peoples relative to total population?
	33 (b) Net ODA to least developed countries, as a percentage of the GNI of OECD/DAC donors	Types of projects funded by ODA (i.e., dams, highways, policy reform etc.) and how indigenous peoples are affected by these
	34. Proportion of total ODA to basic social services	Indicators 34-37 could be disaggregated for indigenous peoples
	35. Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied	
	36. ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national income	

Goals and targets	*Existing indicators*	*Proposed additional indicators*
Target 14 Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)	37. ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their GNI	
	Market access	*Market access*
	38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty	Inclusion of hunting and gathering practices in modern economic systems (economic pluralism) Indicators of access to export markets?
	39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and clothing from developing countries	Indicators of access to economic opportunities?
	40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of GDP	
	41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	
Target 15 Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	*Debt sustainability*	Need to look into how the debt issue has led to further exploitation of indigenous lands, territories and natural resources
	42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)	
	43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative	If debt relief has been obtained due to HIPC initiative, monitor whether indigenous peoples benefited from this
	44. Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Disaggregate for indigenous peoples
Target 16 In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total	Disaggregate for indigenous peoples (youth unemployment not mentioned specifically as an issue, but likely to affect outmigration rates)

Goals and targets	*Existing indicators*	*Proposed additional indicators*
Target 17 In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis	Disaggregate for indigenous peoples
Target 18 In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	47 (a) Telephone lines per 100 population 47 (b) Cellular subscribers per 100 population 48 (a) Personal computers in use per 100 population 48 (b) Internet users per 100 population	Disaggregate for indicators 47 and 48 for indigenous peoples (new technologies not mentioned specifically as an issue)

VI. Conclusions

31. The process undertaken by the regional and thematic workshops to identify issues and distil from them the core themes defined by indigenous peoples as representative of their well-being and sustainable development fills a gap in current work on indicators.

32. Indigenous peoples strongly support a human rights-based approach to indicators development that distinguishes structural, process and outcome indicators.

33. Indicators relevant to indigenous peoples were put forward by an international expert seminar on indicators, held in the Philippines. The indicators were considered by the Convention on Biological Diversity Working Group on Article 8 (j) and Related Provisions in October 2007, and its recommendations will be considered by the Conference of Parties to the Convention at its ninth meeting, to be held in May 2008.

34. The development of data collection and suitable indicators for monitoring indigenous peoples' poverty and well-being will require additional meetings of indigenous peoples and technical experts.

35. It is recognized that there will be a long way to go before indicators appropriate for monitoring the situation of indigenous peoples can be fully developed. The following steps are proposed for the further refinement of the indicators:

(a) Clarifying the policy objectives and targets: strategic versus focused approaches;

(b) Consideration of the human rights-based approach;

(c) Holding additional technical workshops;

(d) Conducting pilot studies in selected countries.

VII. Recommendations

36. The Forum should pursue the work started on indicators and encourage States and United Nations bodies, agencies and funds to actively participate in this initiative.

37. The Forum urges IFAD to provide another grant for a second phase of the project, which will support specific follow-up projects in the regions related to indicators for the Millennium Development Goals.

38. The Latin America and Caribbean workshop recommended the creation and adoption of a protocol to protect information coming from indigenous peoples. It also called for a follow-up workshop and further work on indicators to monitor culture and communication.

39. The Asian workshop recommended that pilot studies be conducted in the Philippines and India to test some of the indicators which have been developed to see whether data sets are available to support their use. The development of an indigenous peoples well-being index, as an aggregate of indicators which could measure collective well-being, was also recommended.

40. The African workshop recommended use of the indicators by all relevant United Nations agencies. It proposed the creation of an Africa-wide indigenous forum and caucuses at the national and regional levels, as well as holding a follow-up forum by November 2008.

41. The Forum should participate in the future activities of the Convention on Biological Diversity that are relevant to work on indicators.